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The Hongkong Telegraph

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TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1947.

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Franco Seeking To Restore Spanish Monarchy

Madrid, Apr. 1.
Generalissimo Franco told the Spanish people today that he had sent a "Law of Succession" to the Cortes (Parliament) which might place another King on the vacant throne of Spain.—Associated Press.

BROADCAST BY FRANCO

Madrid, Mar. 31.
To-night at 8 o'clock on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the end of the civil war, General Franco will broadcast to the nation. It is expected that he will outline the draft measure destined to make Spain into a monarchy under a Council of the Realm, over which he would preside until a monarch was eventually restored to the throne.

Luis Carrero Blanco, Under-Secretary of the Prime Minister's office, who in Franco's confidence, is reported to be now in Lisbon for the purpose of formally acquainting Don Juan, claimant to the Spanish throne, with the details of the decisions concerning the future constitution of Spain, which General

Franco is expected to announce to-night.
It is reported that the Council of the Realm will include among other personalities the oldest Captain-General in Spain, the present holder of this title is Infante Don Carlos de Bourbon, father-in-law of Don Juan.

The public in Spain has not so far heard any indication of this proposed move to place the nation under a council of the realm.

General expectancy, however, has been aroused by the bald announcement that an important statement will be broadcast to-night.

NEW OPPOSITION
Paris, Mar. 21.
A new Spanish Republican coalition, the "Spanish Republican Alliance," has been formed in Paris to "intensely and co-ordinate the fight against Generalissimo Francisco Franco," it was announced today.

The announcement said the directory committee of the new coalition is composed of Felix Moreno Gonzalez, of the Republican Party, Pedro Fernandez Canelo, of the Republican Union, and Juan Martinez, of the Federal Party.

The group, unlike the "Fighting Spaniards" which consists of minority groups in opposition to the Republican exile government, indicated it would back the Rodolfo Llopis government, "as long as it follows Republican principles."

The new group appeared to be aligned with the "Alliance Democratic" inside Spain.—United Press.

NEI Food For Britain

NEW AGREEMENT

London, Mar. 31.
The Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachey, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that the "particularly welcome step" of agreement between the Dutch and Indonesian authorities should provide the basis for an early resumption of food trade relations between Britain and Indonesia.

Even if the quantities already available proved to be small, an early resumption of trade should provide the incentive towards the rehabilitation of production of food stuffs. Britain will keep in touch with Indonesian and Dutch authorities and make strong recommendations to them "if there appears to be any avoidable delay," he added.

Mr. Strachey said that there actually had been attempts to move food stuffs in British and United States vessels and the Dutch authorities had objected, but that was previous to the signing of the agreement and he hoped the position will improve.

Britain, he said, would receive a considerable share of any sugar under allocation and the country would benefit in the case of fats and tallow.

NEW ERA HOPE

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had learned with satisfaction of the signature of the Dutch and Indonesian agreement of March 25. It was to be hoped, he added, that the agreement would pave the way for a new era of peace and prosperity, which would benefit not only Indonesia, but the world in general.

Britain would extend to the Indonesian Republic de facto recognition similar to that given by The Netherlands and British colonies with the Republic would be maintained through the Consul-General at Batavia.

Asked if he would consider the suggestion of attaching suitable officers to the Consul-General with knowledge of the economic situation in order that the flow of goods to and from Sumatra and Java should be kept going as soon as possible, Mr. Attlee replied: "I will be very glad to give full consideration to the suggestion. We all recognize the economic importance of these islands."—Reuter.

Promise Votes In Nat. Service Debate

CHURCHILL'S SUGGESTION

London, Mar. 31.

The House of Commons began this afternoon to debate on the second reading of the National Service Bill, which is opposed both by a substantial minority of the Labour Party and by the Liberals. This bill provides for compulsory service in the armed forces after December 31, 1948, when the present transitional arrangements come to an end.

Labour members who oppose the bill comprise pacifists, those who hold that Britain cannot maintain armed forces on the scale contemplated when the country is short of industrial manpower and those who do not wish to see the Government's foreign policy buttressed by conscription.

The Liberal Party motion for rejection of the bill expressed the view that conscription in peacetime infringes the liberty of the subject, that the country's economic condition demands the maximum productive effort from industry and that Britain's commitments abroad should be commensurate with her limited national resources.

The Conservative Party agree that the bill is necessary and will support the Government subject to criticism of the manner in which the armed forces may be employed.

Mr. George Isaacs, Minister of Labour, moving the second reading of the National Service Bill said that the reason for the bill was that the regular components of the British forces were seriously run down. In the army there were only about 110,000 on regular enlistment and in the Royal Air Force the figure was below 70,000.

In the Royal Navy the position was better, but not much better. "Unless some steps are taken," he added, "to fill up the gaps we shall find ourselves in a very difficult position."

Unless the Government can continue the present arrangement for the call-up the regular element in the Services is likely to be insufficient to meet even a fraction of the immediate defence requirements. The result of the recruiting campaign had recently improved, but they were by no means as good as the Government would desire.

OPPOSITION SUPPORT

The Government considered that the system of National Service was not only necessary to ensure the safety of the country, but it was also the most democratic way of providing the forces required.

Mr. Winston Churchill, opening the debate for the Opposition, said

that on this occasion the Opposition would support the Government. He complimented the Government on the courage it has shown in resisting subversive and degenerate elements in its majority and added: "We shall support the Government against the challenge by crypto-Communists and pacifists and other friends of leftwing opinion."

He continued: "In the long swing of events the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence, who refused in May, 1939, to vote for conscription against Hitler and Nazism when that was proposed by Mr. Horne-Bullish in Mr. Chamberlain's Government, have come forward in time of peace and victory to ask us to support conscription against some other danger, some other dictatorship, which I do not propose, this afternoon precisely to define."

Mr. Churchill complained that since the war mismanagement of the armed forces had been remarkable. There never was a time when the effective fighting strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force bore a smaller proportion to the total number of men taken by compulsion from the nation."

ALL-PARTY COMMITTEE

Mr. Churchill pressed the Government to tell the House the fighting strength of the armed forces. Such information should be given because all Britain's enemies had surrendered unconditionally. "Apart from the war against Jews in Palestine, I thought there was peace. At any rate, the House may be assured that Soviet Russia knows perfectly well what we have got in the Navy and in the forces in Europe. They know perfectly well and they have a lot of good friends moving about this country who will not hesitate to tell them any little points that they may be short of."

He suggested that a Parliamentary committee of all parties should be set up to investigate the use of manpower in the forces.

While promising the support of the Conservative Party in passing the bill, Mr. Churchill contended that scores of millions of sterling could be saved in expenditure on the armed forces "simultaneously with a positive increase in the power of the fighting services."

Mr. Churchill concluded by describing the Ministers' "wasteful, inefficient and incompetent administration of the fighting services as a scandal of the first order."

LABOUR AMENDMENT

Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, for the Liberal Party, said that Britain, which had not had conscription was the only country which had come through two world wars undefeated. France, which had conscription, was defeated. The conscripted parts of the German forces were weak spots. It would have been better if the Treaty of Versailles had provided for voluntary services in France and conscription in Germany.

Mr. Rhys Davies (Labour), moving rejection of the bill, asked what were the commitments which necessitated it. "Will you frighten Russia with this bill if war with Russia is going to ensure?" he demanded. "What annoys me is to know that we have told the Germans and Japanese that they cannot have conscription and here are we embracing the thing ourselves."

Remarking that the bill was being introduced during the week in which Good Friday fell, Mr. Davies concluded: "The youth of Britain will be crucified under this bill between three great powers fighting for the mastery of the petrol of the Middle East."

Mrs. Florence Paton (Labour), seconding the rejection, said that the bill was an "indication of defeatism in the Government's mind regarding future peace."—Reuter.



Miss Helen Gordon Grant, Senior Nursing Sister, Hongkong Medical Department, being congratulated by Capt. F. S. Stith, senior officer of the U.S. Navy at present in the colony, after he had presented her last Friday with the U.S. Bronze Star-Medal for heroic achievement as a volunteer nurse serving with the U.S. Naval Hospital in the Philippines during the Japanese invasion.

The presentation took place at the Queen Mary Hospital and was attended by a large gathering. (Gainsborough Studios picture).

GERMANS GO ON STRIKE

Dusseldorf, Mar. 31.
Some 2,000 German miners in two pits in Dortmund staged a "hunger protest" to-day by refusing to descend the mines on the morning shift.

The miners in four other pits who have got in the way in the work yesterday, are understood to have threatened to strike again tomorrow unless their demands for more food for their families are met. The North German Coal Board, the body responsible for all the Ruhr coal production reported this afternoon that the coal output last Friday, the latest day for which figures are available, was only 231,400, against 239,000 tons for the previous Friday.

The big hunger march planned for to-day in Cologne, was postponed pending further discussions with workers in Dusseldorf. Europe's biggest inland port, and Bonn, have arranged to hold demonstrations.—Reuter.

OFFICIALS CONCERNED

Dusseldorf, Apr. 1.
British officials viewed with "extreme gravity" the Ruhr agitation to-night and there was possibility that a general strike in all mines would be called to-morrow.

If a general strike should be called, 300,000 Ruhr miners would walk off the job in 170 pits because they want more food for their families. Fifty union delegates will meet at Bochum to-morrow from all parts of the Ruhr to decide if strike will be called.—United Press.

Suicide Pact In Peiping Air Raid Shelter

Peiping, Apr. 1.

Destitute and miserable because they could not return to Japan to be married, a young Japanese couple last week made a suicide pact in a lonely section of Peiping, which resulted in the death of the girl and the critical wounding of the man.

The girl, described by the Chinese press as very beautiful, had been a nurse in a Kolgan hospital. The man, 27 years old, was a technician in an armoured car unit of the Nationalist army. His Chinese name is Chu Chih-fan. His wife's name is Chu Chih-fan. He was just 21.

When later she was captured by the Communists, he pondered death

by his own hand. But the girl escaped and they were joyfully reunited. They proceeded to Peiping and applied for repatriation, so that they could be formally married in Japan. He sold his meagre possessions to live in this expensive city and found himself without funds for the trip to Japan.

Forlorn, unhappy and still in love, they wandered aimlessly through the streets until they reached an old air raid shelter near one of the city's gates. They entered the building and tearfully embraced.

Only death, they agreed, could settle their problems. He handed her his pen-knife and she unflinchingly drove it into his heart. But he did not die immediately.

Vital House Of Lords Ruling On Divorce

London, Apr. 1.

The House of Lords ruled to-day that a wife's refusal to live a "normal married life" did not constitute sufficient grounds for her husband to obtain a divorce.

Their Lordships—Britain's highest court of appeal—rejected a suit brought before them by a husband who sought divorce after his wife informed him she was willing to continue their social but not their marital relationships.

Lord Chancellor Lord Jowitt ruled that once marriage had been consummated, a wife's further refusal of sexual intercourse with her husband did not constitute desertion.

He warned that to consider such refusal as desertion might make it necessary for the courts to decide whether it was not also desertion.

"If intercourse was only tolerated on rare and exceptional occasions," the Lord Chancellor, with Lords Wright, Simonds, Uthwatt and Norman, concurring, rejected the appeal brought before them on behalf of Frederick Raymond Weatherley, whose counsel argued that the wife's refusal "went to the fundamental purpose of marriage."

"DANGEROUS ARGUMENT"

Counsel cited the dissenting opinion in the Court of Appeals—wherein Weatherley's suit was previously rejected—in which Lord Justice Scott stated that "according to the book of common prayer, 'one of the causes for which matrimony was ordained' was procreation of children."

Lord Jowitt said this was "dangerous and fallacious line of argument. The law of the land cannot be so extensive with the law of morals. Solution to the question is not to be found upon consideration of the Christian doctrine of marriage but upon true construction of relevant acts of Parliament," he said.

He said that owing to differences in "upbringing, outlook and religious beliefs," marriage meant different things to different people, but he warned that "in each case there must be the same legal consequences."—United Press.

CARNAGE IN INDIA

Bombay, Mar. 31.

Official accounts of the bloody rioting between the Hindus and Moslems said to-day that 99 persons have been killed and 543 wounded in Bombay and Calcutta which are the two biggest cities in India with a combined population of 3,500,000.

Sporadic bursts of violence continued here and in Calcutta while for the moment reinforced police forces and troops appeared to have ugly situations more or less in hand.—United Press.

COMMUNIQUE

Bombay, Apr. 1.
A communique said that in the rioting between Hindus and Moslems four persons were burned to death yesterday in a horse-drawn Victorian carriage which was set ablaze.

The dead were among the 42 killed here and 14 others were injured. The communique from the Bombay Provincial Information Director said four persons managed to escape from another carriage which the rioters burned.

Police Commander A. E. Ciffin threatened to place Bombay under a 24-hour curfew barring all persons from streets in the trouble areas unless there was a distinct improvement in the riot situation.

He threatened also to impose heavy collective fines on the trouble areas.

A noon communique said the authorities had conditions under control although the tension continued in areas where the Sunday outbreaks occurred.

Troops were placed at strategic points.—Associated Press.

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Suzi Crandall for Lois Leeds.
Lois Leeds gives you ideas about Short Hair and how to care for it.

SHORT HAIR

There's a great deal of interest in Short Hair now. That doesn't mean hair cut in the old time "boyish bob," but hair in the new length, which can be brushed up or down. It can be worn in so many different ways.

Young Suzi Crandall, who appears in the Warner Bros. film, "That Way With Women," wears her hair short. Suzi's hair is parted on the left side and then pinned in soft "pin curls" all around her head. When the hair is dry and "set," it is brushed into deep, soft waves. A charming and natural style, becoming and beloved by every girl.

The short cut demands special hats to go with it. It also demands constant care to keep it looking trim and tidy.

Your hair is your chief aid in changing your appearance. You may suit your own whimsies as well as those of fashion. Before you change your hair style, reach for your hair brush instead of your scissors. Give your scalp the glory of a good brushing to stir up circulation. Condition your hair by frequent shampoos.

And, too, before you reach for the scissors, look at your profile, look over your hats, plan carefully. You can roll your long bob into shining round coils over each ear for the

Short Cut look. Be sure before you cut your hair.

Every now and then it is good to change your style. If you have been wearing your hair down, put it UP. Change your makeup colours and your method of applying them. You will feel fresher, younger, "different!" And that's a grand way to feel.

I think you should Accent your Personality—always! But changing your style is interesting and proves your ability to change, not just always remain the same.

Hair arrangements are easy to do if your hair is alive, healthy and full of vitality. The length of three and one-half to five inches makes it possible to arrange the hair easily. Don't hesitate to wear your hair UP one day and Down the next.

GUEST OF HONOUR



Britain has become the post-war fashion centre in spite of the many difficulties which have to be faced. This spring model by a London designer is a red, white, and black print suit with hat, to match called "Guest of Honour."

Minute Makeup
by GABRIELLE



Two shades of face powder will glamorize your skin! A soft beige tone is perfect under any skin shade. Don't mix the two shades in the box. Apply one over the other for "that Double Beauty dividend!"

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"But I'd like to buy several frat pins, Mom—there's at least three girls I go out with that I'm trying to make up my mind about!"

Parachute Jump Leads To Graves Discovery

The adventure began one undramatic, clear day in the cockpit of an airplane.

Winging its way across the granite spires of the Hump the plane, solidly loaded with high octane gasoline, was droming smoothly on course to a wartime airbase near Kunming.

The pilot, boyish Lt Robert Sizemore, of Gary, Ind., was in a whistling, peppy mood. "Hey, he yelled to the co-pilot, today's my birthday! Today I am a Man—21 years old."

The co-pilot grinned, slapped him on the back. Sizemore resumed his whistling, gazing down on the Hump in insouciant unawareness that within a few seconds he was to be plummeted from the 20th century in the air to primeval dark ages on the ground.

The engines of the Army transport jarred and spluttered, conked out. A mud scramble shook the plane now veering giddily in the sky.

"With all that gasoline around," Sizemore related the other day when the story was reluctantly pried out of him, "we really manned the parachutes fast and tried to manoeuvre as far away as possible from where the plane would crash. We were lucky. Nobody was hurt when we hit the mountain side. Trees broke the impact of our fall."

Trying themselves loose from their chutes, which they carefully rolled up and saved for makeshift sleeping bags, the crew spent the next three days climbing to the scene of the wreckage to salvage what was left.

Important Discoveries

Then began the rigorous expedition to their base, a walk of about 350 miles. Although taking a severe toll of their health, the trip led to important discoveries.

As the Americans, hungry, begrimed and exhausted struggled into strange, primitive mountain villages where excited Chinese peasants had never seen white men before, local officials came forth ceremoniously to greet them. After offering food and shelter which the airmen declined, preferring to sleep in the open wrapped in their chutes, the magistrates would reveal by gestures and sign language that "many harvests ago great roaring iron bird fell from blue sky. Bodies of great brave white men riding in iron bird buried nearby." The bowing officials then led the way to honourable burial grounds.

After inspecting remains of fellow fliers who had perished on the hazardous shuttle route across the Hump, Sizemore told how he and his crew began drawing maps to later guide army grave recovery teams to the spot.

Unique Mission

So frequently were American graves pointed out on route that the men began to feel their crash had destined them to a unique and humane mission indeed. They drew their maps with painstaking detail and made other notes about the locale. This data was to prove an invaluable guide to find teams from American Graves Registration Service now strenuously engaged in recovering lost airmen's remains in the Hump.

Throughout their arduous trek along the rugged foothills, the Americans kept out on route that the men began to feel their crash had destined them to a unique and humane mission indeed. They drew their maps with painstaking detail and made other notes about the locale.

"You know those bandit stories weren't exaggerated either," Sizemore said. "In one village we witnessed the execution of four bandits who had been taken captive. The village gendarmes chopped off their heads, impaled the skulls and exhibited them in the village square."

SPRING HAT STYLES

By Barbara Wace

London—After seven years of bareheaded fashions, hats are being put on again in London.

Spring hat styles are gay, crazier and more complicated than ever. Milliners, forecasting shorter hair this year, have made their models to fit a small, neat head. There will be less hair but more hat.

Hats are larger and they are creations, worked, blocked and ornately trimmed.

Milliners have a little more material to work with this year, and they are making good use of it. Of course they have to do as well as they can with any decorations they can obtain. Gold, bullion ornaments which relapse like each other as gifts will be seen in different guise on a number of the smartest hats this spring.

Vellis Much Used

Black passementerie sewn on to plain, off-the-face hats is very effective. Velling, often coming from the back and tied under the chin, is much used. Since until this year it has been reserved exclusively for export, it is likely to be very popular. Straw and felt are often mixed with good effect. A white felt boater, very Edwardian, worn just as our grandmothers did, looked well with the new naughty-nineties style after-noon dresses, and was a feature of one show.

Another modiste showed a candy pink ribbon hat, with a definite Dutch bob influence. High-crowned highwayman hats with ostrich feathers down the back were featured by another house.

One woman caused a sensation in the smart Savoy Grill recently with a hat made from a Paisley scarf and soft green tones. She also has been seen wearing a small cap like a schoolboy's fashioned from a plaid. Mrs. Winston Churchill changed her hats to plait up her classic style, and ties them with a bow in front.

Associated Press.

Several days after that, travelling from village to village we thought we heard gun shots but it must have been our jittery imagination. We never saw any bloodthirsty desperadoes."

Often times village authorities would insist on guards accompanying the lone Americans. Mules were offered too but the men found walking easier going.

Food Problem

Food became a problem. Fearing dysentery from eating strangely cooked dishes, the men at first ate nothing but fresh eggs, hard-boiled. Monotony and hunger finally broke down their resistance. They ate everything offered. Some of it was delectable—fresh pineapple and other sweet, juicy fruit. Piece de resistance, however, was fried bees, described by Sizemore as "regular honeygathering bees fried in deep grease, seasoned and served red hot. Really delicious. Tastes like a cross between meat and nuts."

In one village, close to their destination, the Americans came across a Chinese schoolteacher who could speak a little English. He was so thrilled to have the Americans as his guests he drove into his meagre household larder and with great triumph presented a package of Lucky Strike cigarettes. He had been saving for some special occasion.

The men finally reached an Army airbase at Yunnan near Kunming, and a rescue plane was dispatched to fly them to a hospital station. The trip cost Sizemore companions serious consequence, one suffering a complete nervous breakdown. The young narrator, who has made about 100 flights over the Hump, is now with 322d Troop Carrier in Peiping. He holds three and a half decorations as well as a chestful of American service ribbons.

As far as Sizemore is concerned, the Hump experience was nothing compared to one he's sweating out now at the Shanghai Broadway Mansions Army Hospital where he is soon to become a father. And April 1 is B(birth)-day!

Pantelleria Now Looks Different

Mussolini's dream of empire converted Pantelleria—tiny, impoverished Mediterranean isle—into a Fascist bastion and a thorn in the flesh of the Allies during World War II.

To-day, battered Pantelleria, with its harbour strewn with wreckage, its rusting cannons and battered barracks, appears anything but a military menace. Nevertheless, Allied authorities are taking no chances that some future aggressor might not seize the island, rehabilitate its fortifications and use it once more to blockade the Mediterranean sea routes.

In accordance with the Italian Armistice terms, they have ordered its complete demilitarisation, including the removal of all artillery, demolition of the subterranean fortifications and destruction of the airfield.

Italians Doing It

The work is being done by the Italians themselves under the supervision of an Allied Commission.

Before it is finished, it will have cost thousands of man-hours of labour and hundreds of tons of high explosive.

The future of the 10,000 Italians who inhabit the island and the 3,000 on Lampedusa promises to be less stimulating, but more secure than their immediate past. Their life was never abundant.—Associated Press.

Salt Helps To Give Warmth

Common table salt has been helping American soft coal users to keep warmer.

Experiments indicating this have been reported by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

One or two cupfuls of salt are mixed daily on the coal. This effect is to lower the temperature at which soot will burn by 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This results in the burning of a lot of soot, and in extra heat from the soot fire.

Also, it is said, the furnace keeps cleaner and in some types of furnaces there is less trouble from soot blocking passage ways to heaters. Industrial furnaces also were reported able to use the salt technique to advantage, and the Bureau's report said soot in some oil burners is also reduced advantageously by salt treatment.—Associated Press.

HELD IN GERMAN PRISON

A Briton who had spent five weeks and four days in a German prison declared in Herford that he would challenge the British Control Commission courts' jurisdiction over British subjects.

He is Charles William Craighead, an Aberdeenshire farmer, sentenced by a Control Commission Court to three months' imprisonment on a charge of fraudulent conversion of £140.

The sentence was quashed by the British Zone Supreme Court on the grounds that the case was presented irregularly in the lower court.

Refused Doctor

After the sentence had been quashed, Mr Craighead told newspaper correspondents at Herford he had been sent to a German civil prison at Werl, Westphalia, containing about a thousand prisoners.

Claiming that British prisoners were sent to the Zuchthaus (convict block) where the worst criminal types were held, Craighead said:

"I asked for a British doctor but was refused. I was just bundled back into my cell—after seeing a German doctor who did not speak a word of English—and left there."

"I was told that while I stayed in the prison I would be deprived of my privileges as a British subject and would be classed as a displaced person."

MURDERER MADE SIGN OF CROSS

A condemned murderer made the sign of the Cross as the judge spoke the last words of the death sentence at the Old Bailey.

Just before the convicted man, Frederick William Reynolds, 39-year-old Highbury, N., bookmaker, had said:

"Now that I know it was my hand that took her life I am ready to die."

He had told the court that the woman he shot, Mrs Beatrice Greenberg, had been his mistress for about 10 years.

Whistle Signal

"I loved the woman," he declared, his voice breaking. "Never at any time in my life had I intended to harm her."

He told how, when he went to see Mrs Greenberg, he used to whistle one of Bing Crosby's numbers and she would come to the window.

But he had to admit that on the day of the murder he went to see her with a loaded revolver in his pocket.

Reynolds' defence was that he was so drunk that he did not know what happened.

Amazes Me

When the prosecution asked him "Does it strike you as curious that you didn't even wound yourself when you put the gun to your own head and heart?" he could only say "Yes, it amazes me."

Mr Justice Atkinson told the jury: "Drunkenness is no excuse and does not minimise a crime—it only justifies a modified verdict if one is so drunk he does not understand what he is doing."

The jury found Reynolds guilty after 35 minutes absence.

PLENTY OF BEER IN BEAUMONT

Of all the cats in Beaumont, Texas, the one belonging to Police Chief Art Pollock had to disgrace himself (and the chief) by going to a local hotel and getting drunk.

The police station cat, which seems to be content without a name, learned that his three meals a day were coming from a nearby hotel. He decided to take a look, but some rascal gave him a bottle of beer.

The chief refused to believe it, but next day the cat turned up at the station, somewhat the worse for wear.—United Press.

Rupert & the New Pal—18

Now that the cat has decided to talk to them the two pals hurriedly ask lots of questions. "Why have you been so superior lately? Have you a secret?" cries Rupert. "Well, yes," grins the cat. "The fact is I've found a new pal, and I wanted to keep him to myself for fear you people would be tough with him. But if you'll promise to be very gentle, I'll take you to see him. Meet me at the hole in the hedge at St. Wilfred's at ten o'clock tomorrow morning." And without another word he runs away.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



THE DOLLY SISTERS
Starring BETTY GRABLE and JOHN PAYNE
JUNE HAVER
NEXT CHANGE
LONDON FILMS PRESENT



Charles LAUGHTON in The Private Life of HENRY VIII
with Robert DONAT and Merle OBERON

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

TO-DAY ONLY

ALHAMBRA: 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

CENTRAL: 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



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Pagan love and primitive hate in a forbidden paradise
... ruled by a mystery queen... a white savage!

MARIA MONTEZ in
"SOUTH OF TAHITI"
with Brian DONLEVY and Andy DEVINE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

A GRIPPING EXPOSE OF A MOST SINISTER SPY RING!

"UNDER SECRET ORDERS"

Starring John Loder, Erich Stroheim, Claire Luce

NEXT CHANGE

LAUREL HARDY & DANTE THE MAGICIAN

"A - HAUNTING WE WILL GO"

TO-DAY ONLY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

M-G-M'S GREAT-MUSICAL SENSATION!
Red SKELTON and Eleanor POWELL
in "SHIP AHOY"
with Bert LAHR and Virginia O'BRIEN

To-morrow: "THEIRS IS THE GLORY"

DUKE WHO SOUGHT FORTUNE

The Duke of Manchester, who once confessed that his title handicapped him, died recently at Sanford, Sussex, aged 69.

All his life he had sought a fortune, which always seemed just beyond his reach. He never lost hope of grasping it—as prospector, wanderer, film manager.

Although he owned three castles, he declared that he could not afford to live in them.

His mother left behind £300,000 and £400,000, and a trust fund was created for the benefit of the Duke's two sons and daughter by his first marriage, which was a runaway one, to Helena Zimmerman, of

NOTICE

Easter Holidays

There will be no issue of "The Hongkong Telegraph" on Good Friday, 4th April, and no issue of the "South China Morning Post" on Saturday, 6th April.

Cincinnati, whom he divorced in 1931. Later he married Miss Kathleen Davies, a former London actress, who survives him.

The Duke was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in 1935 for pawnbroking heirlooms that did not belong to him, but the conviction was quashed and he was released after serving nearly a month. Last April he was sued in the High Court for two oil paintings, but the case was dismissed.

